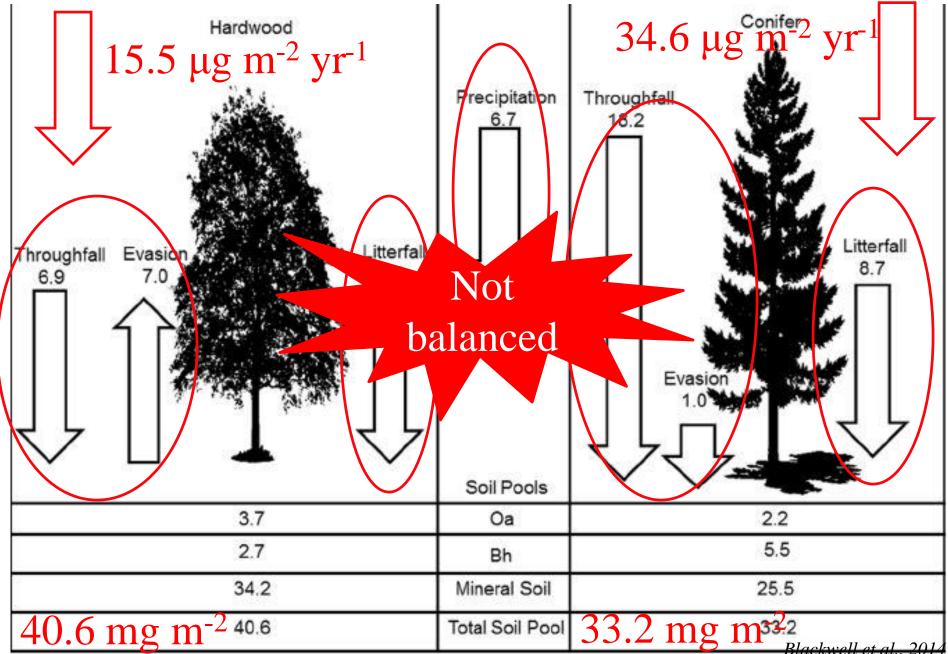
Mercury contamination in forests, fish and bird: what do we know now?

> Yang Yang State University of New York ESF

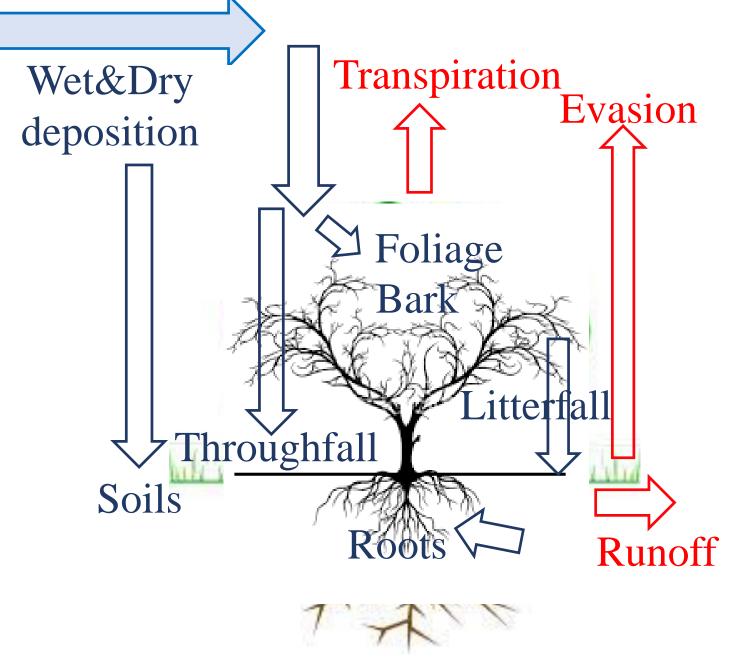


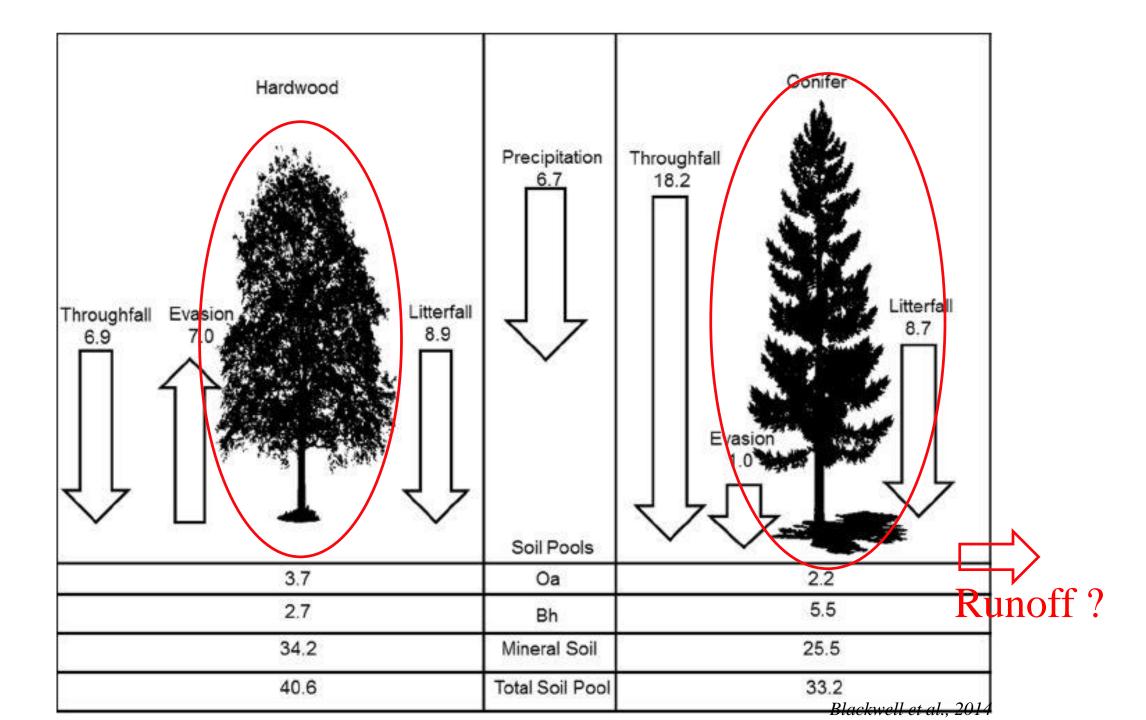


Elemental Hg reactive gaseous Hg particulate Hg

**Sources** 







Site	Site Location	Dominant Species	n	g g <sup>-1</sup>	Hg concent
			Foliage*	Branches*	Bole*
S1	Gainesville, FL	Slash and longleaf pine	27±17	20±6	2±1
S2	Oak Ridge, TN	White and black oak, hickories, and red maple	8±2	13±5	2±2
\$3	Ashland, MO	White oak, mixed oaks, and hickories	26±7	4±1	4±8
S4	Little Valley, NV	Jeffrey pine	19±3	21±5	<dl< td=""></dl<>
S5	Little Valley, NV	Manzanita, snowbrush	9±2	Shrub	Shrub
S6	Marysville, CA	Blue oak, foothill pine	27±17	10±7	<dl< td=""></dl<>
S7	Truckee, CA	Jeffrey pine, white fir	19±2	21±5	<dl< td=""></dl<>
S8	Truckee, CA	Jeffrey pine, white fir	30±18	11±5	<dl< td=""></dl<>
S9	Niwot Ridge, CO	Subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, lodgepole pine	25±16	57±37	<dl< td=""></dl<>
S10	Hart, MI	Sugar maple	32±2	8±2	<dl< td=""></dl<>
S11	Bartlett, NH	Red maple, American beech, paper birch, eastern hemlock	41±14	4±3	< dl
S12	Howland, ME	Red spruce, eastern hemlock	23±14	10±3	<dl< td=""></dl<>
S13	Thompson Forest, WA	Douglas fir	12±3	1±0	<dl< td=""></dl<>
S14	Thompson Forest, WA	Red alder	48±8	19±6	2±2

Obrist et al., 2011



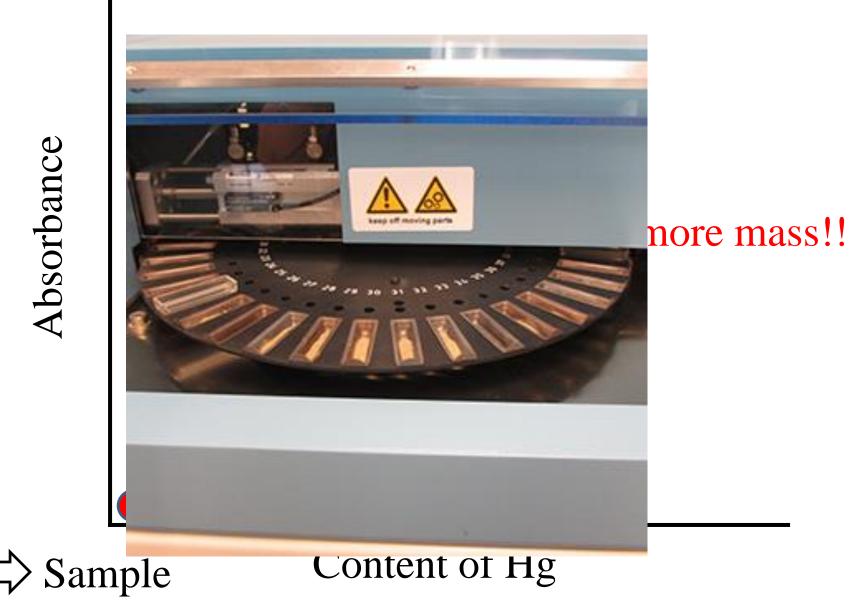
#### Testing if we can detect Hg in wood samples

Concentration of		<b>1-2 ng g<sup>-1</sup></b>
Hg in wood	=	or less

#### **Analytical methods for analyzing mercury**



#### Sample analysis

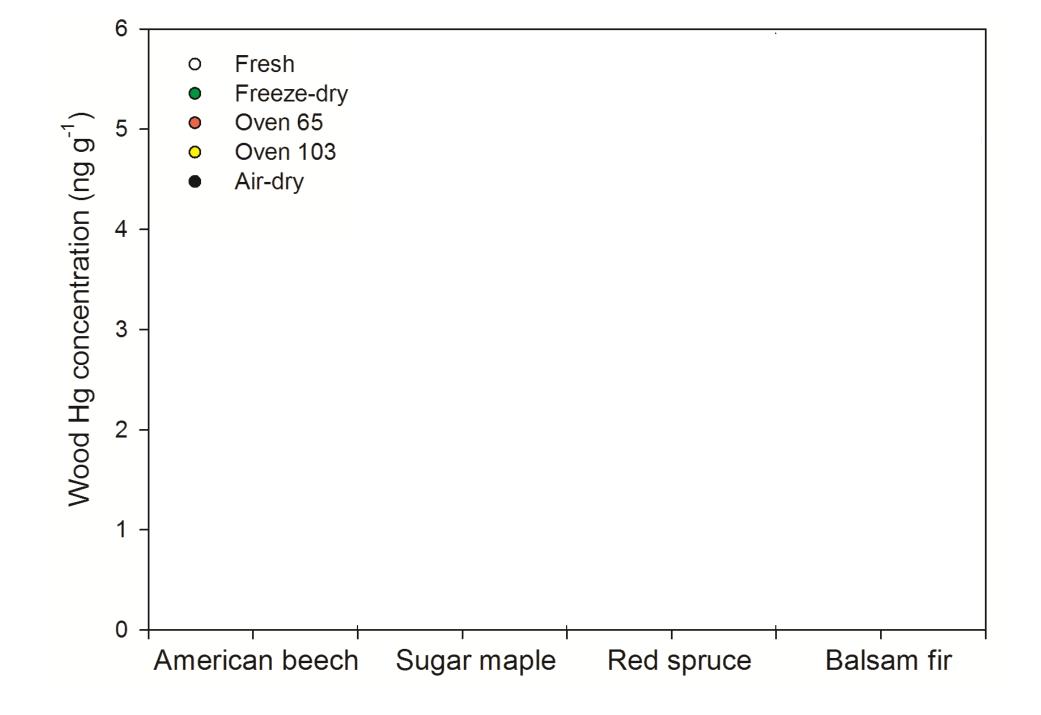


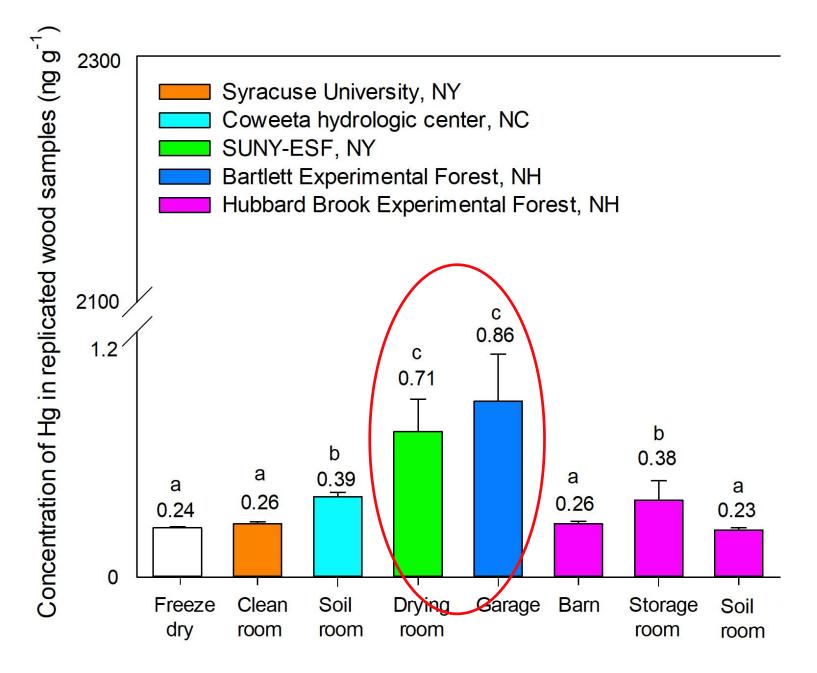
#### Seed Grant

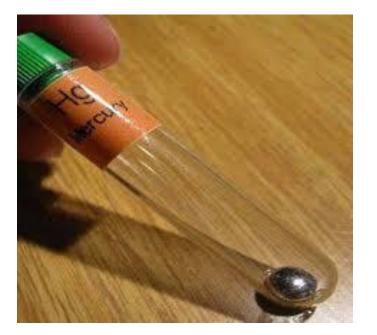


2014 2015

Develop an appropriate method to detect Hg in wood samples
 Quantify concentrations and pools of Hg in trees



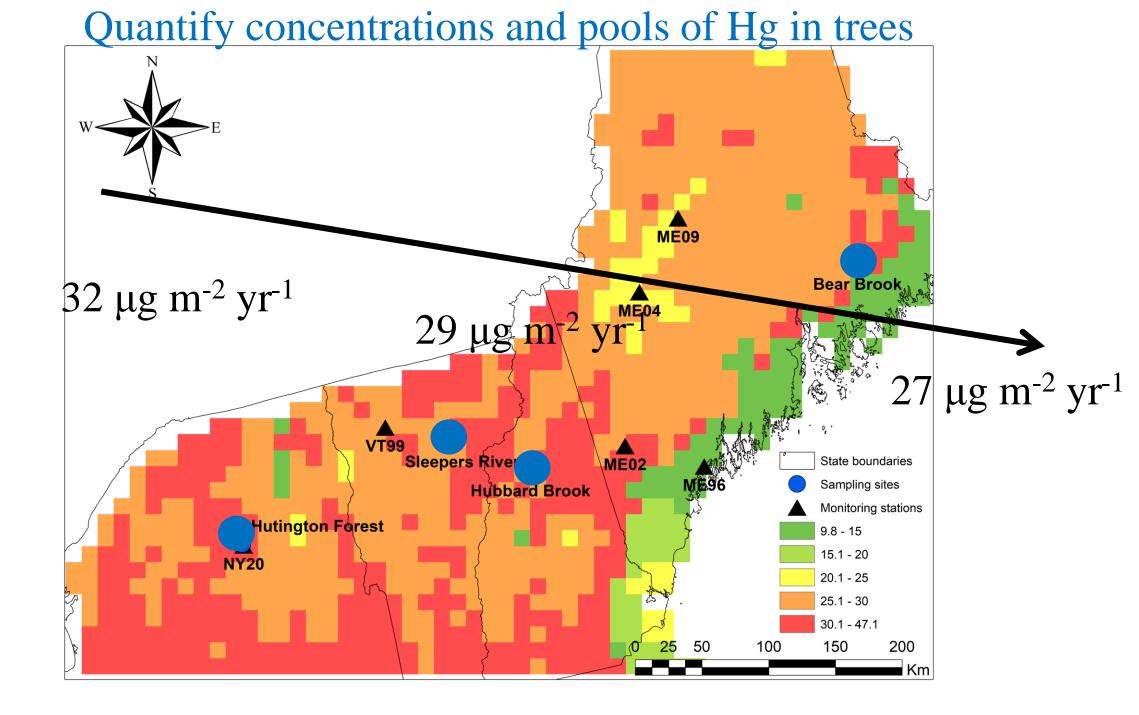




Yang Yang, Ruth Yanai, Mario Montesdeoca, Charles Driscoll. 2017. Measuring mercury in wood: challenging but important. International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry, 97(5), pp.456-467

- 1. Freeze drying and oven-drying at 65 °C were appropriate
- 2. Oven-drying at 103 °C resulted in Hg losses
- 3. Air-dried samples should be analyzed with caution

4. Using a Milestone DMA 80 direct Hg analyzer can detect Hg in wood samples



## Sampling in the field

## <u>bod stands</u> ch, yellow birch,

## 4 American red maple



#### Red spruce,

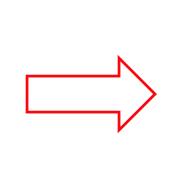


#### **Processing in the laboratory**

#### Clean samples





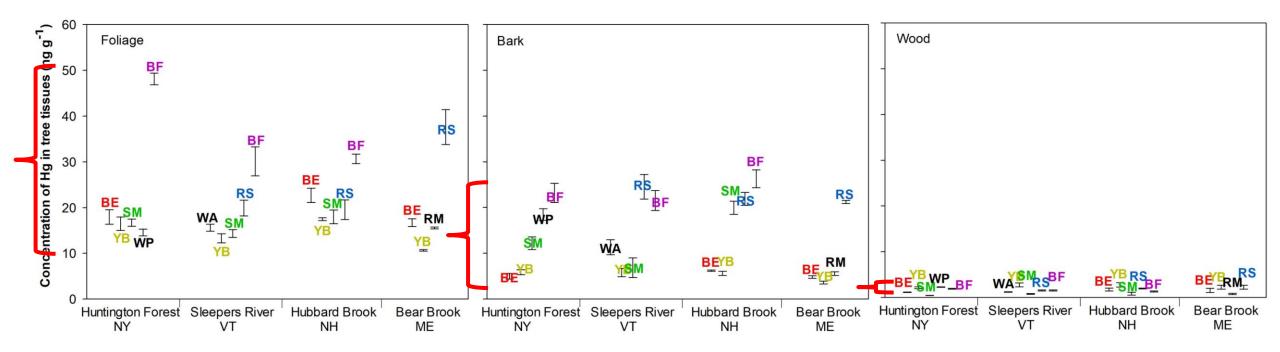


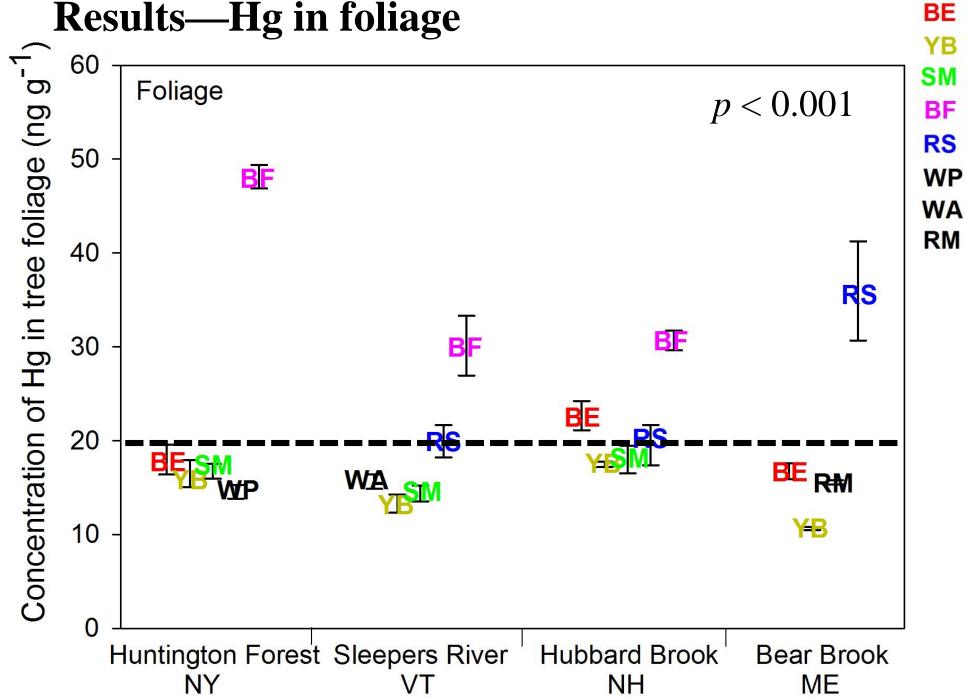






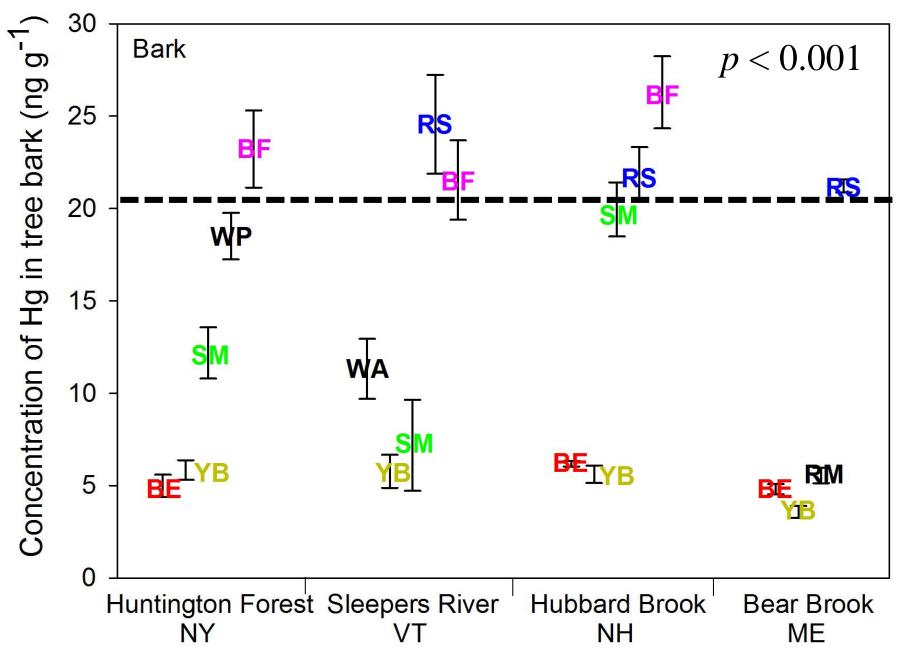
#### Concentrations of Hg in foliage, bark and wood



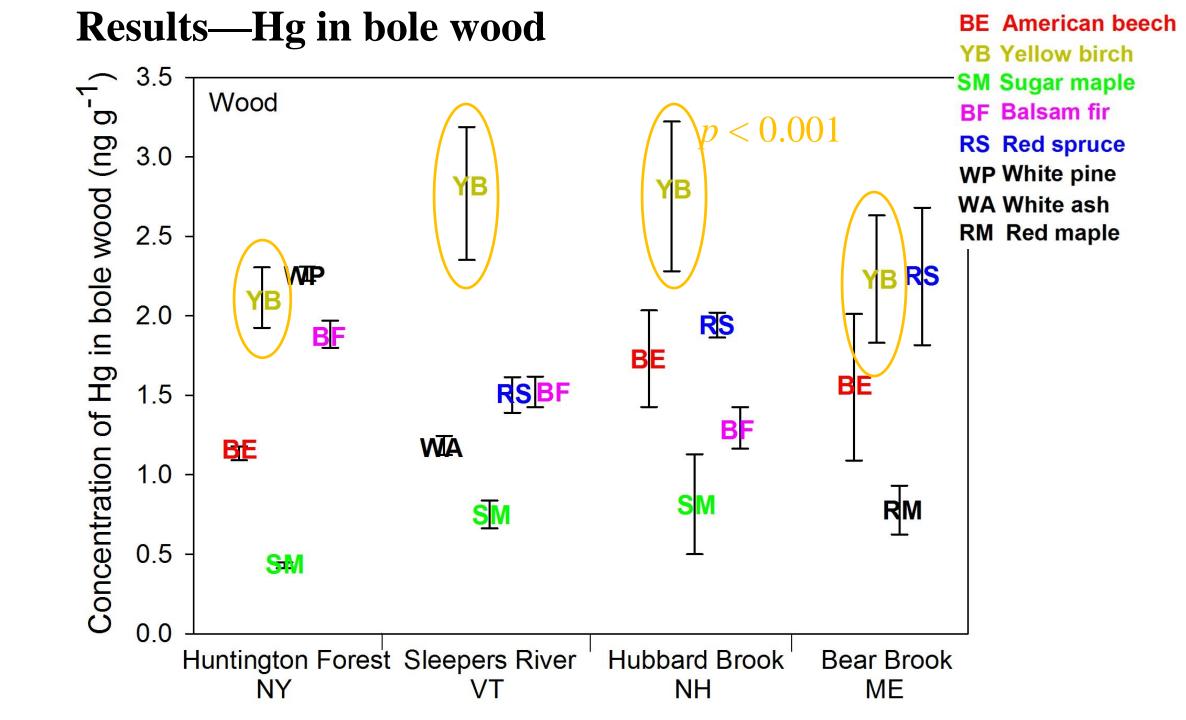


BE American beech YB Yellow birch SM Sugar maple BF Balsam fir RS Red spruce WP White pine WA White ash RM Red maple

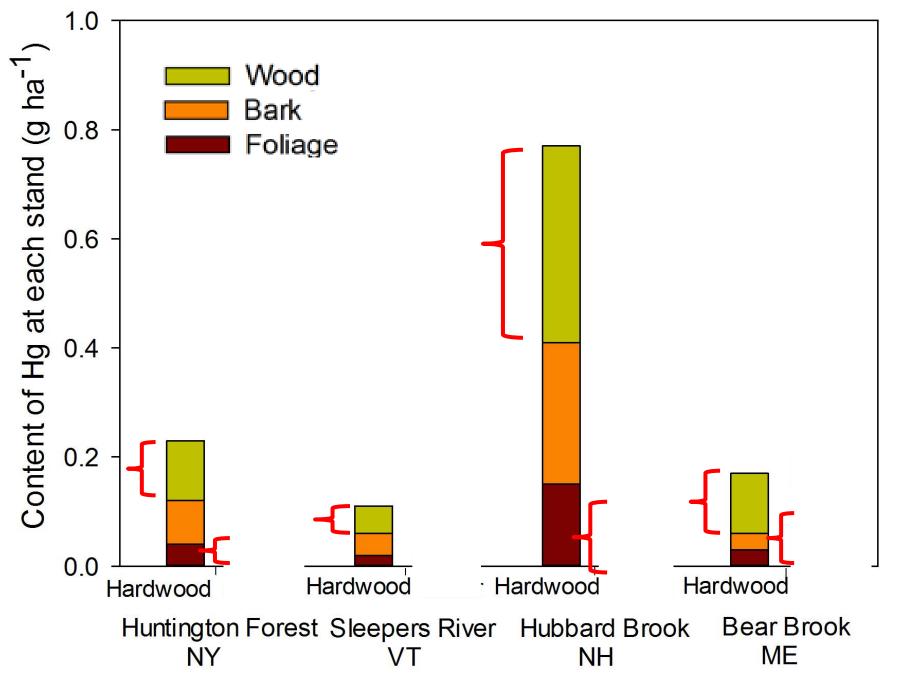
#### **Results—Hg in bole bark**



BE American beech YB Yellow birch SM Sugar maple BF Balsam fir RS Red spruce WP White pine WA White ash RM Red maple



#### **Results**—Content of Hg



Yang Yang, Ruth Yanai, Charles Driscoll, Mario Montesdeoca and Kevin Smith. 2018. Concentrations and content of mercury in bark, wood, and leaves in hardwoods and conifers in four forested sites in the northeastern USA. PLoS ONE. 13(4): e0196293.

1. Conifers usually had higher Hg concentration than hardwood species in bark and foliage but not in wood

2. Aboveground Hg pools cannot explain the missing pool in conifer stands compared to hardwood stands

3. Wood is important!!

Bark and bole wood contained more Hg than foliage Always true in hardwood stands but not in conifer stands



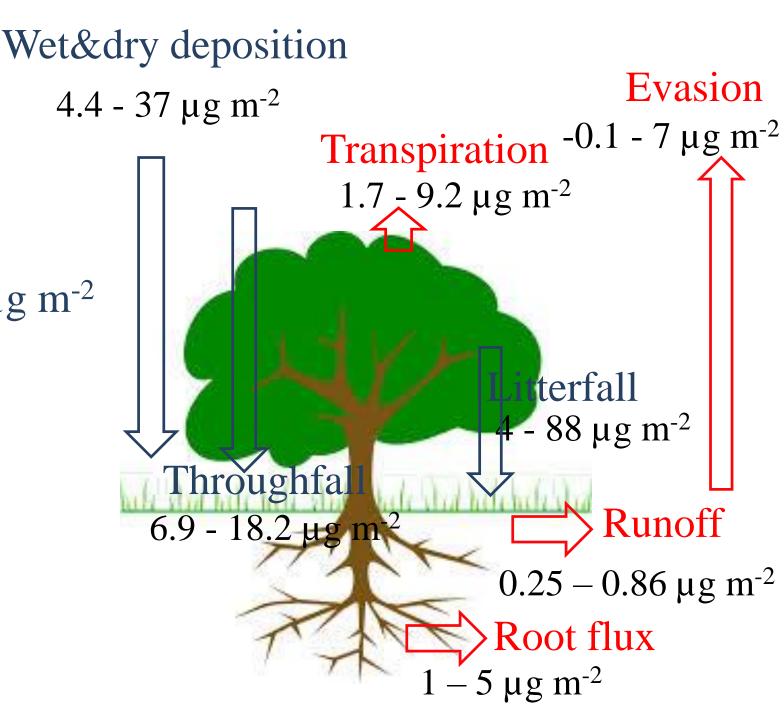
 Soils
 9,000-22,000 μg m<sup>-2</sup>

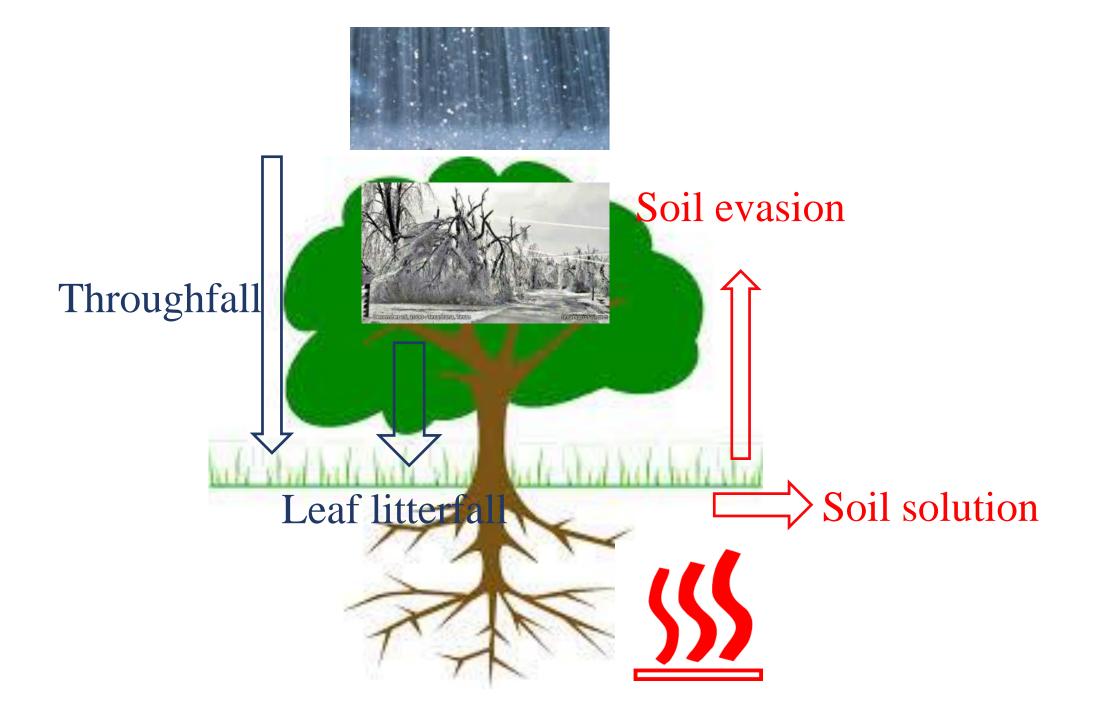
 Branches
 1-69 μg m<sup>-2</sup>

 Wood
 1-54 μg m<sup>-2</sup>

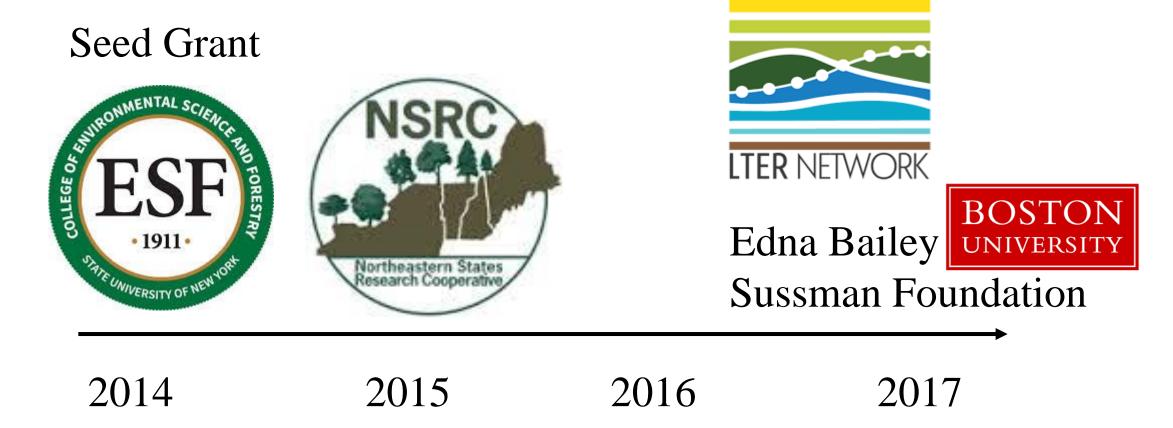
 Foliage
 1-43 μg m<sup>-2</sup>

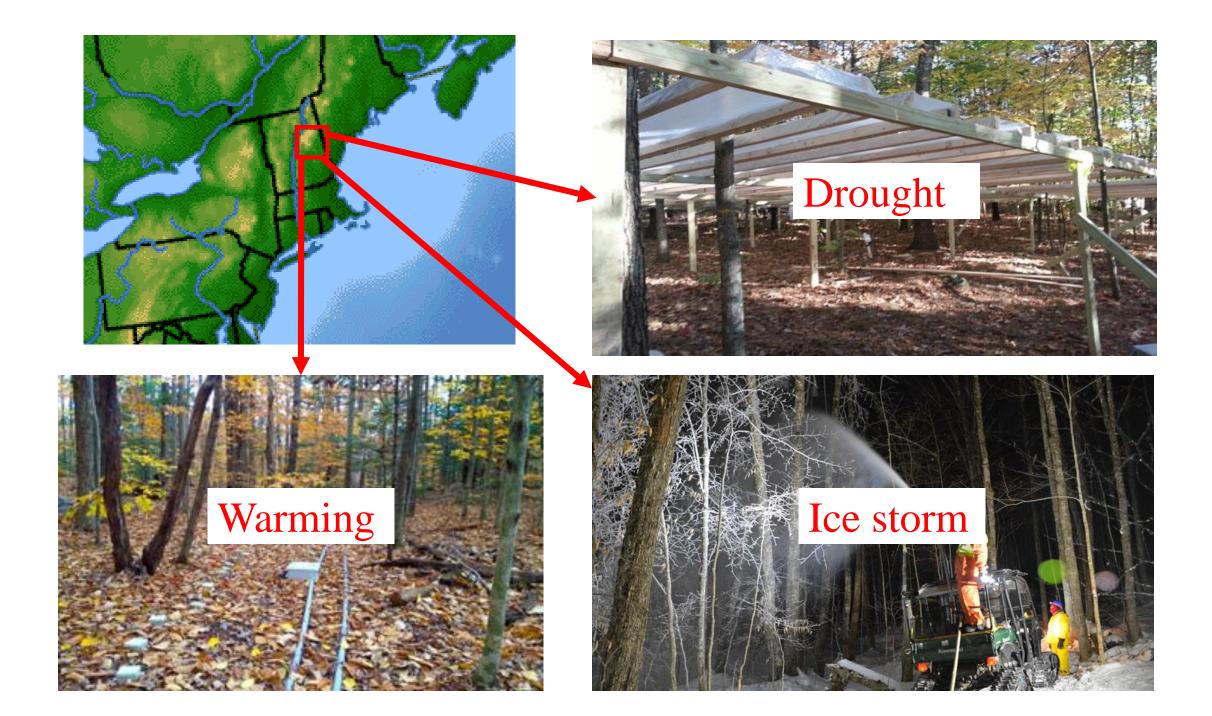
 Bark
 1-33 μg m<sup>-2</sup>











## IR Image of Soil Warming



## DroughtNet Plot

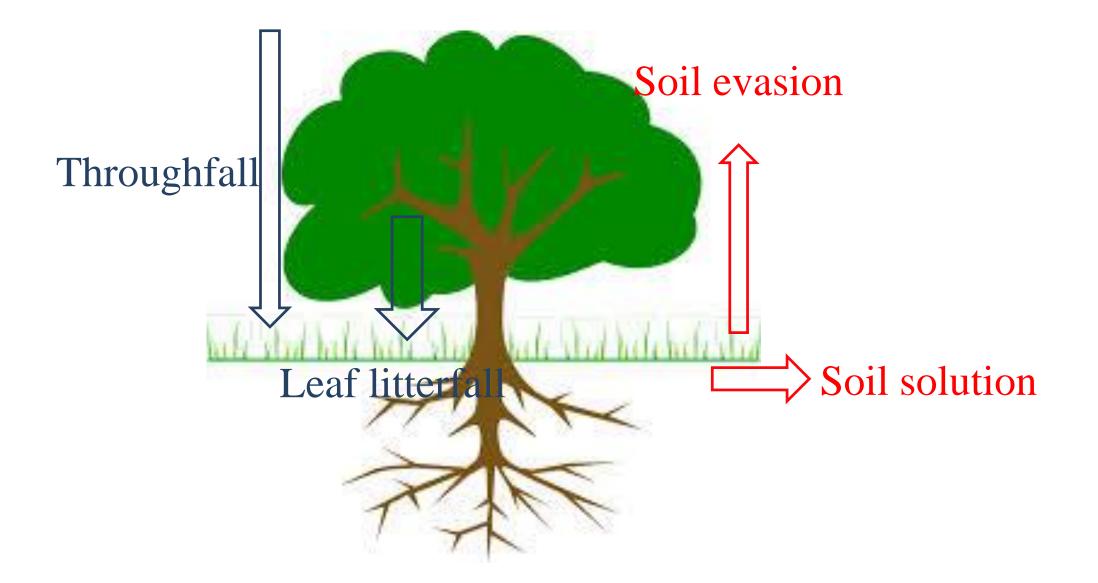


## Ice Storm Experiment

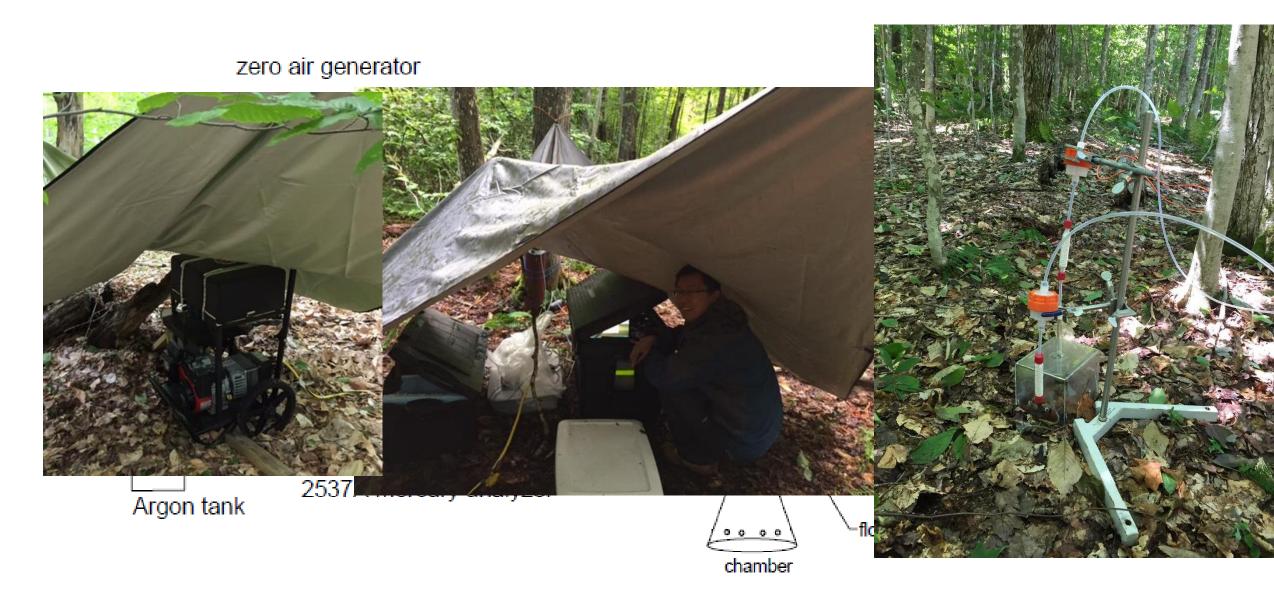








## Real-time mercury flux measurement



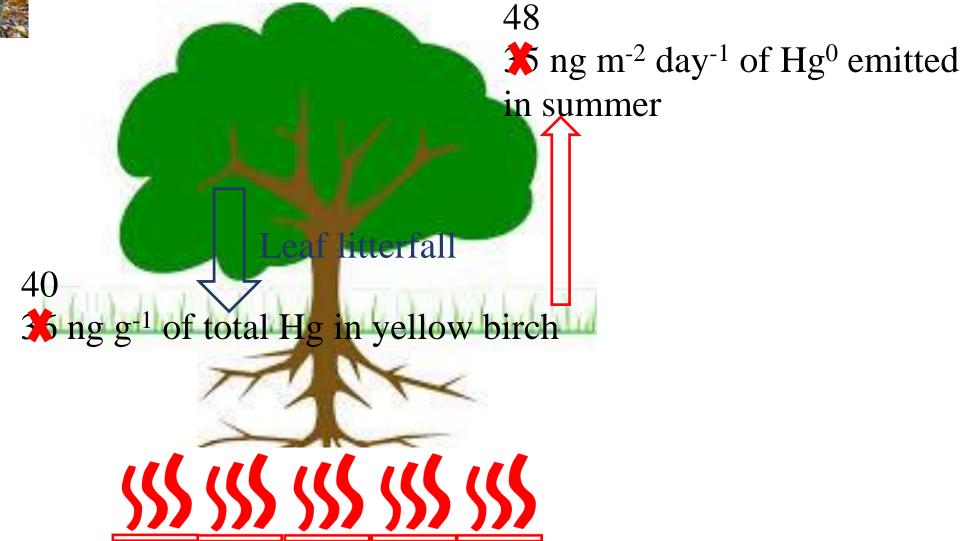
## Throughfall collection



## Soil solution collection









Precipitation 28 **\*** ng m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup> of Hg<sup>0</sup> emitted in summer Interfall ng g<sup>-1</sup> of total Hg in yellow birch 25



## 58 $\Re$ ng m<sup>-2</sup> day<sup>-1</sup> of Hg<sup>0</sup> emitted in summer 12.9 **1** 0 ng L<sup>-1</sup> of total Hg in throughfall in summer S.M 4.5 1 ng L<sup>-1</sup> of total Hg in soil solutions in summer

Yang Yang, Linghui Meng, Ruth D. Yanai, Charles T. Driscoll, Mario Montesdeoca, Pamela Templer, Lindsey Rustad and Heidi Absbjornsen. Climate change may worsen mercury pollution in northern hardwood forests. IN PREPARATION

## 1. The warming experiment increased inputs of Hg into forest soils from **litterfall** increased outputs through **soil Hg evasion**

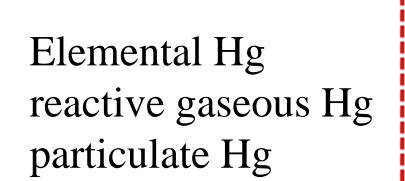
## 2. The simulated ice storm decreased inputs of Hg into forest soils from **litterfall** and **throughfall**

increased outputs through soil Hg evasion and leaching in soil solution

<u>Climate changes are likely to exacerbate Hg pollution by</u> <u>releasing Hg sequestered in forest soils.</u>



Seed grant	Northeastern States Research Cooperative	HUBBARD BROOK ECOSYSTEM STUDY			
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK			Bailey <b>BOSTC</b> UNIVERSIT		
2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	



**Sources** 



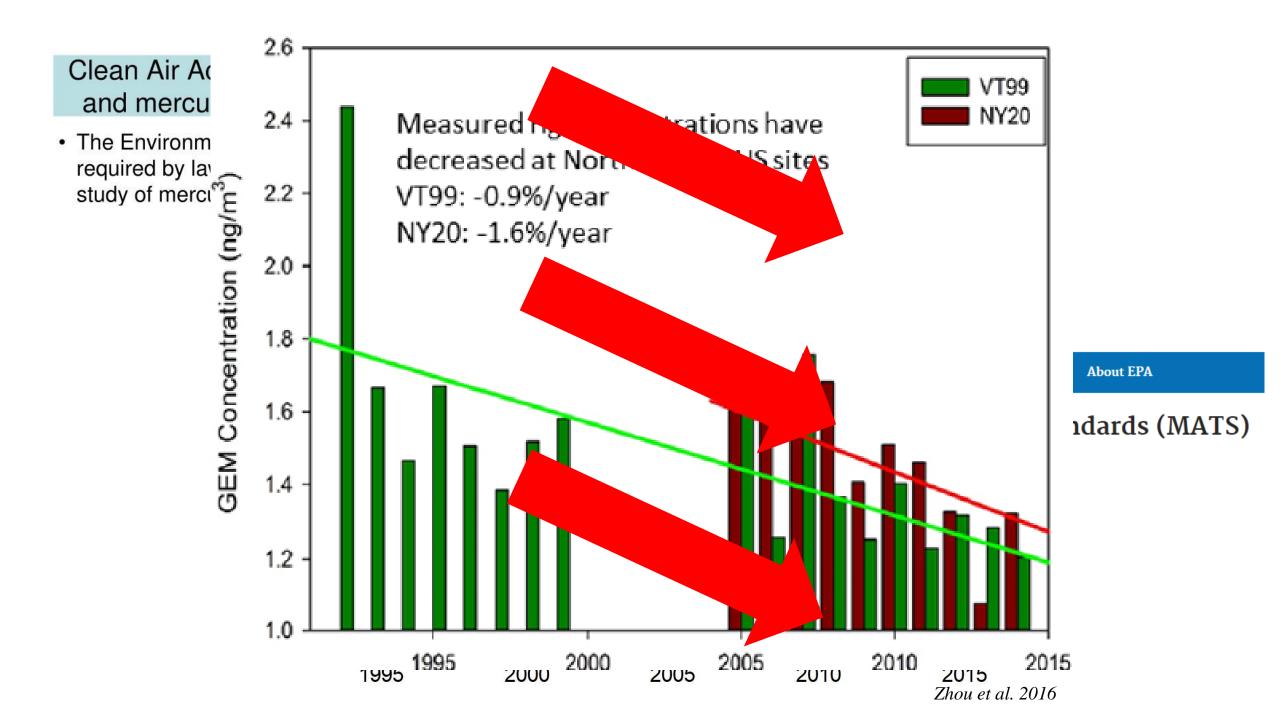
Wet&Dry deposition



## Elemental Hg<sup>0</sup> $\rightarrow$ Hg<sup>2</sup> $\rightarrow$ Methyl-Hg

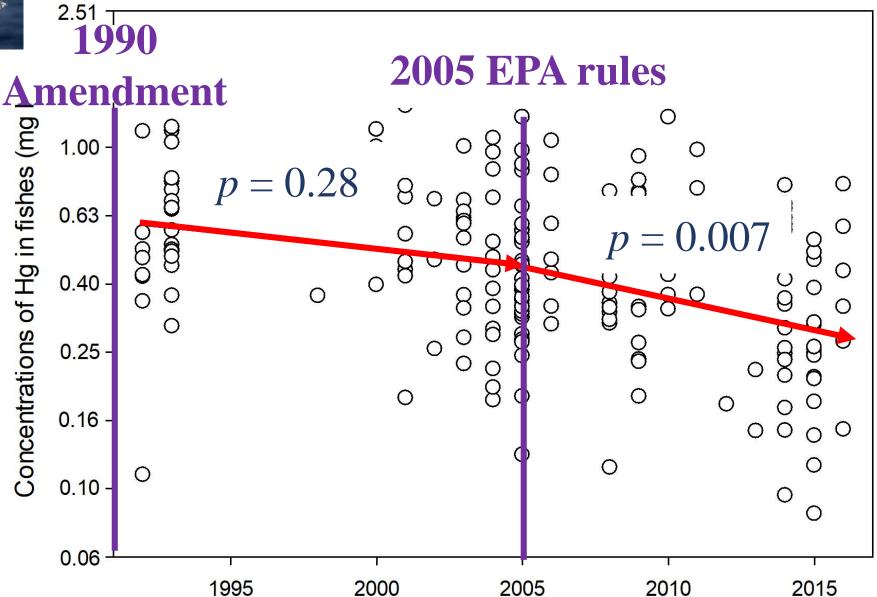






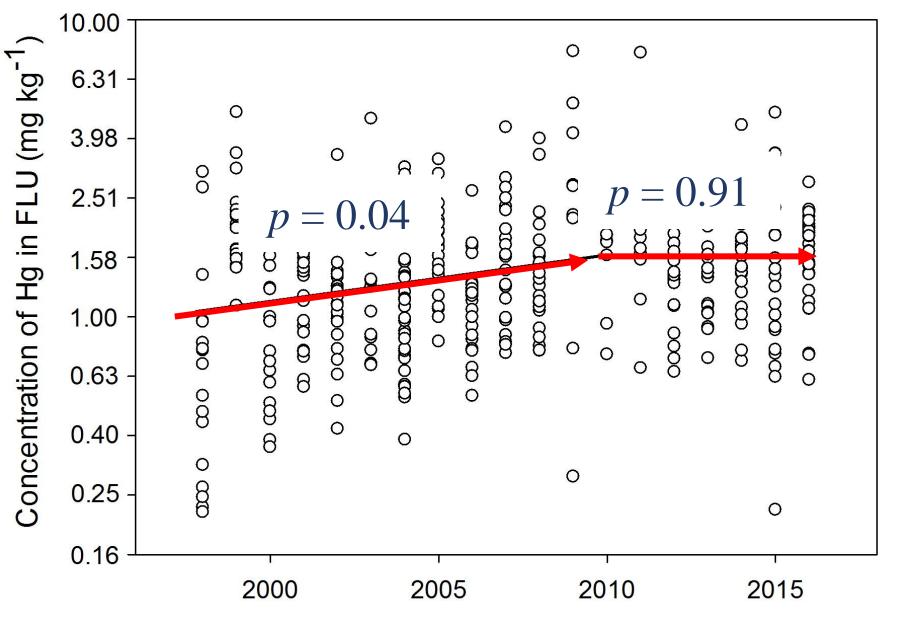


#### 190 yellow perch from 107 lakes from 1992 to 2016



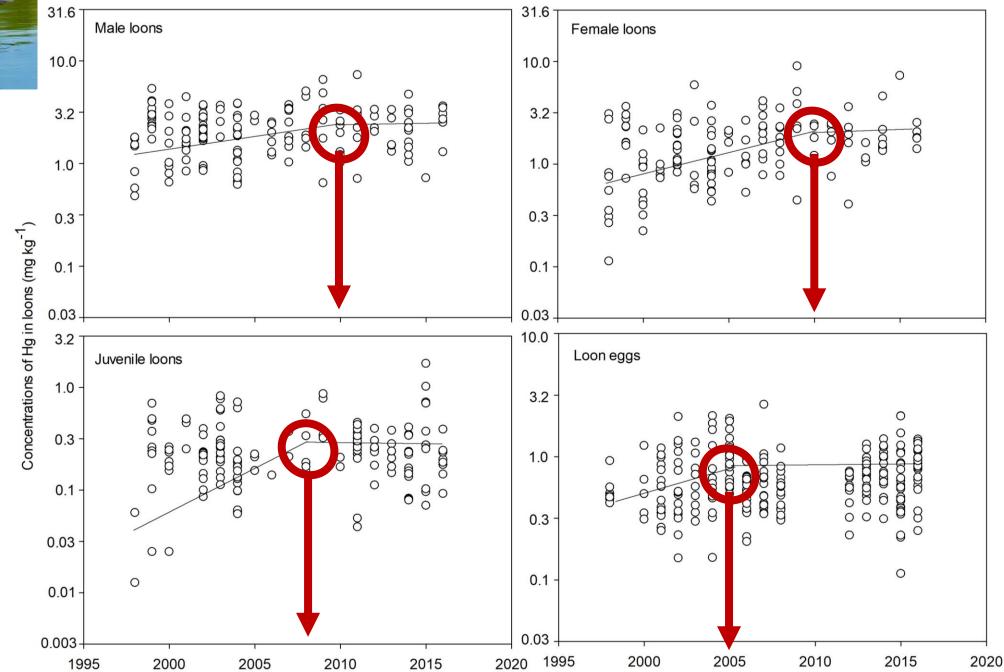


#### 701 loon samples from 111 lakes from 1998 to 2016





#### Loon samples by gender and age from 111 lakes



Nina Schoch, Yang Yang, Ruth Yanai, David Evers and Valerie Buxton. Spatial pattern and temporal trends in mercury concentrations from 1998 to 2016 in Adirondack loons (*Gavia immer*): Has this top predator benefitted from Hg emission controls? IN PREPARATION

#### 1. Fish have benefited from controlled Hg emission

- 2. Common loons have not benefited yet
- 3. Younger loons received benefits earlier than older loons

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## Acknowledgement

#### Committee members

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Lindsey Rustad, Gabriel Winant

more and more...

# Questions?